

THE CALIFORNIA SPECIES OF THE GENUS TRAGIDION
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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The genus *Tragidion* is composed of large, striking, handsome longicorns, most of the species of which are rare in collections. Three species and one subspecies are known to occur in California, but apparently all but one of these have been misidentified. The following key is offered in an attempt to straighten out these forms.

KEY TO THE SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF TRAGIDION OCCURRING
IN CALIFORNIA

1. Elytra smooth, not corrugated, costæ indicated by vague, thread-like, unraised lines; posterior tibiæ slender, sparsely pubescent; dark pubescence without bluish reflections.....2
- . Elytra corrugated, costæ strongly elevated; posterior tibiæ robust, densely pubescent; dark pubescence with a distinct bluish reflection..... (*peninsulare*).....3
2. Posterior tarsi densely pubescent beneath, segments broad, first shorter than two following together, second wider than long, distinctly shorter than third segment; antennæ distinctly less than twice as long as body in male. 17–20 mm. Mojave Desert. Host: *Yucca*.....*armatum*
- . Posterior tarsi sparsely pubescent beneath, segments narrow, first longer than two following together, second longer than wide, distinctly longer than third segment; antennæ twice as long as body in male. 20–22 mm. Central and northern California. Host: *Rhamnus*.....*gracilipes*
3. Posterior tarsi broad, first segment gradually expanded to apex, about twice as long as apical width; larger: 28–34 mm. Southern and Lower California. Host: *Prosopis*.....*peninsulare peninsulare*
- . Posterior tarsi narrow, first segment parallel-sided, nearly three times as long as apical width; smaller: 17–21 mm. Central and northern California. Host: *Quercus*.....*peninsulare californicum*

(1) TRAGIDION ARMATUM LeConte

Tragidion armatum LeConte, 1858, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2) 4:25; Lacordaire, 1869, Genera Coleopt., 9:174, f.n.3; LeConte, 1873, Smithson. Misc. Coll., XI, 265:314; LeConte and Horn, 1883, Smithson. Misc. Coll., XXVI, 507:299; Leng, 1886, Entom. Amer., 2:81; Casey, 1893, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 7:586; Hamilton, 1896, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 23:169; Casey, 1912,

Mem. Coleopt., 3:324; Craighead, 1923, Can. Dept. Agr., Bull. 27:79, pl. 27, f.3 (larva).

In this species the antennæ are usually but little longer than the body in the male and about three-fourths as long as the body in the female but a small percentage of individuals in any moderate series show variation in this character. The most constant structures appear to be the smooth elytra and the form of the posterior tarsi.

Type locality: Upper Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico.

Distribution: Western Texas to Mojave Desert, California.

Host: *Yucca*.

(2) *Tragidion gracilipes* Linsley, new species

Form elongate, subcylindrical; color black, elytra reddish orange, antennal segments three to six reddish in both sexes, pubescence black. *Head* opaque, finely, closely punctured, the punctures perceptibly larger on vertex; vertical carina distinct, shining; vertical horns of male prominent; pubescence short, erect, moderately dense; antennæ twice as long as body in male, attaining apical one-fourth of elytra in female. *Pronotum* of male opaque, densely pubescent, with anterior disk very coarsely, more or less contiguously punctured, discal tubercles shining, finely, sparsely punctured, punctures of posterior disk fine, close; pronotum of female very finely, closely but not contiguously punctured, median callous large, polished, with a few fine punctures around margin, discal tubercles polished, with a few coarse punctures; prosternum coarsely, subcontiguously punctured in male, finely, closely in female; metasternum and metepisterna finely punctured and pubescent in both sexes; scutellum clothed with black pubescence. *Elytra* about one and eight-tenths times as long as broad; smooth, costæ thread-like, not elevated; surface finely, closely punctured, densely clothed with short, depressed, golden reddish hairs intermixed with fine black hairs on basal margin; apices narrowly, conjointly rounded. *Legs* elongate; posterior tibiæ slender; posterior tarsi sparsely pubescent beneath, segments narrow, first segment longer than following two together, second segment longer than broad, distinctly longer than third segment. *Abdomen* without an apical golden fringe in either sex; sternites opaque, finely, closely punctured and pubescent. Length 20 mm.; breadth, 5.5 mm.

Holotype, male (No. 4603, Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.), and allotype, female (No. 4604), from Napa County, California, June 18, 1922, on *Rhamnus californica*, collected by Mr. E. R. Leach. Numerous paratypes with the same data are in the collections of Mr. E. R. Leach and the writer. Additional paratypes are as follows: One female, Havilah, California, June 19, 1905, F.

Grinnell (Van Dyke collection, C. A. S.), and one male, Willow Spring, Kern County, California, June 30, 1905, F. Grinnell (Van Dyke collection, C. A. S.).

This fine species is related to *T. armatum* LeConte but differs in the very long antennæ of the male (twice as long as the body) and the form of the tarsi in both sexes (sparsely padded beneath with narrow segments, the first longer than the following two together, the second longer than broad and distinctly longer than third). In addition it has an entirely different distribution (foothills rather than desert) and host (*Rhamnus* rather than *Yucca*).

(3) TRAGIDION PENINSULARE Schæffer

Tragidion annulatum, Casey, 1893, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 7:856;

Hamilton, 1896, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 23:169.

Tragidion annulatum var. *peninsulare* Schæffer, 1908, Bull. Brooklyn Inst. Arts Sci., 1:339.

Tragidion peninsulare, Casey, 1912, Mem. Coleopt., 3:321.

This species differs from *T. annulatum* LeConte (type locality: Sonora, Mexico) by having a narrow dark band at the base of the elytra. The male further differs in having segments eight to eleven of the antennæ black, the head, thorax, and legs black rather than reddish brown, and the elytra reddish orange rather than fulvous. A few specimens of what appears to be typical *peninsulare* have been seen from the deserts of southern California, on *Prosopis*.

The majority of the California forms are smaller, differ in general as indicated in the key, and although occurring from San Diego to Shasta County, are primarily found in the foothills and mountains of the northern part of the state on *Quercus*. These may be regarded as a subspecies, *Tragidion peninsulare californicum* Linsley, new subspecies. Holotype, female (No. 4605, Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.), and allotype, male (No. 4606). Additional material has been seen from the following localities: Upper Soda Springs, Shasta County (Van Dyke), Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County (Blaisdell), Yosemite Valley (Linsley), Sequoia National Park, Tulare County (F. T. Scott), San Bernardino Mountains (Linsley), Pasadena (Fenyès), Los Angeles (Linsley), and Poway, San Diego County (Blaisdell). The dates are from June to September. Apparently this is the form which appears in the California lists under the name of "*annulatum* LeConte."